

NOV 15 1921

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WEATHER FORECAST.  
Rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow rain;  
fresh southerly winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 41; lowest, 30.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

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# THE NEW YORK HERALD

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## NATION ENTHUSIASTIC OVER HUGHES PLAN OF CUTTING NAVIES; BRITISH SUPPORT INDICATED FIRST AMONG GREAT POWERS; JAPANESE DELEGATES PREDICT ACCORD ON LIMITING FLEETS

**MRS. GEORGE J. GOULD  
FALLS DEAD IN GOLF  
GAME WITH HUSBAND**

**Seizure of Heart Disease  
Came Without Sign or  
Warning.**

**STRICKEN AFTER A SHOT**

**Won Fame on Stage and Suc-  
cess in Social and Domes-  
tic Spheres.**

Mrs. George Jay Gould, who was formerly Miss Edith Maughan Kingdon and who before her marriage to Mr. Gould was well known as an actress in the company of the late Augustin Daly, fell dead yesterday afternoon while playing golf with her husband on the private links at Lake-wood, N. J. Dr. George W. Lawrence and Irwin H. Hance of Lakewood examined Mrs. Gould and said that heart disease had caused her death. She died almost instantly.

Mrs. Gould seemed to be in her usual good health when she went with her husband to the links only a little while before noon, and she showed no signs of illness during the game until she died. She was chatting with Mr. Gould as she prepared to drive at the fifth tee. She met the ball squarely, and both she and her husband straightened up and followed the flight of the ball with their eyes. Mr. Gould saw it fall and turned to his wife. He was amazed to find her lying on the ground, across the tee. She had uttered no exclamation and Mr. Gould had not heard her fall.

**Gave No Sign of Illness.**

Mr. Gould thought at first that she had only fainted. He became greatly agitated when she failed to revive and to speak to him, and sent the caddy hurrying to the house with instructions that physicians be sent for at once. William Bishop, Dr. George W. Lawrence and Irwin H. Hance, and they drove as quickly as possible from their homes more than a mile away to the Gould estate. The physicians said that Mrs. Gould apparently had overtaxed her strength during the playing of the first few holes of the game with her husband, but she had said at any time told Mr. Gould that she was tired or felt ill.

The news of Mrs. Gould's death was telephoned at once to the family home at 857 Fifth avenue, where her children, Mrs. Carroll L. Wainwright, George Jay Gould, Jr., and Miss Gloria Gould, were staying, and to the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Gould and Jay Gould. The Gould children left New York by motor as soon as possible, and Mrs. Gould's cousin, Mr. William A. Hamilton, left last night by train for Lakewood. A telegram was sent to another of Mrs. Gould's daughters, Lady Deedes, who was Miss Helen Vivian Gould. At the Gould estate last night it was said that the body would be taken to the New York home some time this morning. Funeral arrangements probably will be postponed to-day or to-morrow.

Mrs. Gould was the only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kingdon, both of whom were born in England. During the childhood of their daughter they lived in Brooklyn. The Kingdon family traced its origin in England as far back as the fifteenth century. As a girl, Miss Kingdon displayed much dramatic talent, and she frequently appeared on the amateur stage in Brooklyn. Later she decided on a stage career, her first appearance being in New York with the company of Augustin Daly, whose theatre was in Broadway between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth street. There she appeared in October, 1884, in a comedy entitled "A Wooden Spoon."

**Gives Up Stage to Wed.**

The following month she had a role in "Love on Crutches" at the Daly. Her successes of that season, the play listed also the services of John Drew, Mrs. Gilbert, James Lewis and other members of the company. In October, 1885, Miss Kingdon made one of the greatest successes of her career in a comedy by Arthur Wing Pinero, and in January of 1886 she played Anna Page in "The Merry Widow of Windsor." In the spring of that year Mr. Daly took his company to London, where Miss Kingdon made one of the most brilliant successes of her career. Miss Kingdon gave up her work on the stage to become the bride of Mr. Gould, to whom she was married on September 14, 1886, at Lakewood. The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, when they purchased the house in 857 Fifth avenue. This place is now occupied by Mrs. Pinley J. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gould went to live in 1 East Forty-seventh street, a house just east of that occupied by her parents. They lived there until after the death of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, when they purchased the house in 857 Fifth avenue. This building was demolished about twelve years ago to give place to the present structure, one of the finest homes in New York.

During the building of their town house Mr. and Mrs. Gould lived much of the time at Georgian Court, in Lakewood, and at the Plaza during the winter, although they spent some time also at Purlow Lodge, the Gould place in the Catskills. Much of their life has been passed at Georgian Court, where

**Navy Scrapping Viewed  
As Employment Factor**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 13.

SENATOR ROGER PARSONS of the Senate Naval Committee expressed to-night to THE NEW YORK HERALD Bureau his great admiration for the Washington plan as holding "an immense promise for the future of humanity," but he expressed immediately keen interest in the British attitude, particularly regarding the four monster battle cruisers she is now building.

Suspension of their construction, he pointed out, would throw many men out of work, which is a vital question in Great Britain at this time. "This," he said, "doubtless applies also to America and Japan, but it will be very interesting to see what England does."

**MRS. SANGER SEIZED  
AT TOWN HALL RAID**

**Birth Control Leader Is Held  
With Miss Mary Winsor  
for Trying to Speak.**

**NOTABLES IN AUDIENCE**

**Police Headquarters Instructs  
Capt. Donohoe's Men to  
Shut Forum Building.**

The police of the West Forty-seventh street station, acting under orders from Capt. Thomas Donohoe, broke up a meeting of the American Conference on Birth Control in the Town Hall in West Forty-fourth street last night, and arrested Mrs. Margaret Sanger and Miss Mary Winsor for trying to make speeches. A crowd of several thousand followed Miss Winsor and Mrs. Sanger to the police station and then to Night Court, jeering and booing the police and demanding that the women be permitted to go ahead with their meeting. At times the meeting in the Town Hall and the trouble outside the building and through the streets threatened to become riotous, but the arrival of the reserves prevented any serious demonstration.

Capt. Donohoe would not say from whom he had received his orders to stop the meeting, excepting that they reached him at 6:50 o'clock last night from Police Headquarters. Mrs. Ann Kenney and one Thomas L. Chad, who were in the audience, said that Mrs. Sanger for several years, said Mr. Joseph P. Dineen, secretary to Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, went to the Town Hall about 7:30 o'clock, and told her that he had been sent there by Archbishop Hayes, "as the meeting was against the public morals and would not be held."

Mr. Dineen also made this statement to newspaper reporters, but did not say whether the Archbishop had made the complaint to Police Headquarters which had resulted in orders being sent to Capt. Donohoe to stop the meeting. Two policemen appeared at the hall some time before 8 o'clock, and the place was about half filled with men and women, many of them prominent, and including Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont and Mrs. Charles C. Brown, who were inside the hall the policemen closed the doors, and when any one tried to get in they were told that the meeting had been stopped.

**Mrs. Reid Also Barred.**

Mrs. Sanger, accompanied by Mrs. O'Brien, who was arrested at the Town Hall, waited outside the hall. When the policemen opened the doors to chase out the crowd which already was inside, Mrs. Sanger and some of her adherents pushed past and got into the auditorium.

The policemen made no move to Mrs. Sanger. With Mrs. Reid and Harry Gould, formerly a member of the House of Representatives, she was one of the principal speakers at previous meetings of the birth control conference, she went to the stage. She stepped forward and began to speak, but had said only one word when a policeman walked up to her and clapped his hand over her mouth.

Mrs. Sanger broke away, pushed him aside, and hurried to the side of the stage, the policeman following. The crowd hissed and jeered and booed the policeman. Mrs. Sanger again tried to speak and again the man put his hand over her mouth.

"You can't speak," said the policeman, this time in a loud voice.

Mrs. Sanger retorted that the conference had paid \$250 for the Town Hall, and that she intended to carry on the meeting as it had been scheduled. She shouted for Capt. Donohoe, and after a few minutes the commander of the squad peered the stage from the back of the hall, where he had been standing. As Mrs. Sanger asked for him, some one in the hall shouted:

"There you go, asking for Hyman's cops!"

Capt. Donohoe was obviously ill at ease and embarrassed when he went to the stage and was confronted by Mrs. Sanger. The crowd, which was all in favor of Mrs. Sanger, jeered and booed

**BATTLE FLEET LIMIT  
PERMANENT, IS PART  
OF AMERICAN PLAN**

**Britain to Get Four Extra  
Cruisers Now, but Will  
Equal U. S. in 1931.**

**STRONG POINTS IN OFFER**

**Committees Meet To-day to  
Arrange Programme and Pro-  
cedure of Sessions.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Associated Press).—The concrete terms of the American plan, laid before the opening session of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, are still in the hands of the naval experts of the other two Powers chiefly concerned. Pending their conclusions no further step is probable.

With more time for study by interested officials of all nations, the American plan began to stand out to-day in its true proportions. Apparently it is far more than a ten year naval holiday that is projected, coupled with immediate heavy reduction of the fleets of the three Powers. Beyond that is a third, equally blunt and direct suggestion for a continuing agreement to limit the size of battle fleets permanently. That is what Mr. Hughes's naval replacement plan really amounts to.

In naming the ships to which each main battle fleet would be cut if the American plan for immediate reduction was accepted, Secretary Hughes's statement shows that Great Britain and the United States would be on an exact equality in the number of battleships, but the British would retain in addition four battle cruisers. The proposed Japanese fleet would be composed of six battleships and four battle cruisers, while the United States would be content with battleships alone.

**Navy Men See Significance.**

This may prove more significant as the discussions proceed, some naval officers believe. It appears probable that in proposing to agree that both of the island Powers should be provided in equal number with these newest additions to the main fleets of nations, while the United States made no attempt, for ten years at least, to equip the American fleet similarly, the American delegation to the arms conference sought to convey a very definite assurance that America, as President Harding told the conference, entered the discussion with no selfish purpose to serve.

Relinquishment by the United States of any battle cruiser element in her fleet, some officers said, at once indicated clearly that the navy was not being maintained with the deliberate idea that it might some day become advisable to raid the sea commerce of the two insular Powers, or either of them. Battle cruisers would be invaluable, perhaps vital, to the successful prosecution of a naval war across the Pacific, it was said.

In the proposal that the other two Powers retain battle cruiser squadrons, also, these observers saw a possible concrete expression of American recognition of the necessities of the naval forces of those countries; of American willingness that they should prosecute legitimate ventures overseas without requiring flagrant merchant routes, and employ for protection of those routes naval craft they thought best suited for the need.

As a continental Power, although asserting in this proposal the right to an equal footing with any nation on the sea, the United States might not necessarily need battle cruisers as the other Powers feel they do, it was said.

**Long Step Taken Forward.**

At any rate the American Government has made a far proposition in regard to battle cruisers, which, it was thought, might be very difficult of treatment at the conference. It remains to be seen what Japan and Great Britain think about it, but a long step toward agreement on that question has been taken, naval folk believe.

The actual business of negotiation of the conference will get under way to-morrow when the heads of delegations will meet to discuss procedure, a subject likely to develop into one of the most important of the whole conference. Every one of the interested Powers has put forth expressions emphasizing that the order in which the topics appear on the programme would have a significant bearing on the ability of the conference to move quickly toward practical results.

To agree on the preliminary details two meetings will be held. In the morning the Committee on Programme and Procedure for Limitation of Armaments, of which the heads of the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese delegations are members, will assemble to consider the armament and the programme, and in the afternoon there will be a meeting of the Committee on Programme and Procedure for

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**Kato Intimates Japan's Assent  
Upon Conditions, Says Pertinax**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 13.

DESPATCHES from the French correspondents at Washington on the American proposals for limiting naval armament indicate a deep understanding of their importance. Pertinax in his despatch, which will be published in the *Echo de Paris* to-morrow, relates a conversation with Admiral Kato of Japan, in which he got the impression that Japan would accept the Washington plan with a few corrections "provided she is not interfered with excessively in enterprises in China and Siberia, and provided America does not begin the fortification of her Pacific Islands. It is possible that Japan will get satisfaction on these two points, but there is one doubtful point—the island of Sakhalin still remains the master of the western Pacific."

Pertinax sees the United States policy taking definite shape for an Anglo-American entente, in which England will get the lion's share of consideration. "Washington has conceded her most powerful navy," he says. "Undoubtedly as replacements are effected the United States will rise to her level. But only a few months ago the First Lord of the Admiralty declared that equality with the United States would be satisfactory to his country. In order to defend that equality England feared she would have to make the heaviest financial sacrifices during the coming years, and some even doubted whether in view of her war burden she would be able to support such charges. On the sea the British saw themselves reduced to third place, so great was the scale of American and Japanese construction. But this peril is now conjured away—and anyway her merchant marine is always ready and capable of utilization in case of hostilities to restore the British navy to its ancient superiority."

**LONDON ASTONISHED,  
BUT ADMIRES PLAN**

**'Times' Urges Mature Exami-  
nation, as Do Other Papers  
of Capital.**

**'CHRONICLE' HAS DOUBTS**

**'Westminster Gazette' Believes  
Britain Should Accept With-  
out Qualification.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Nov. 14 (Monday).

While official comment on the Washington plan for the limitation of naval armaments naturally is not procurable, the British press this morning strikes a note of unambiguous accord in its appreciation and praise of the frankness and boldness of the American programme. At the same time it is emphasized that Great Britain's world wide interests demand mature deliberation. But even the *Morning Post*, the organ of the British services, from which any opposition that might exist was to be anticipated, this morning says:

"The admirable speech of President Harding was a straightforward appeal to discuss the causes of war and the possibility of removing them. We are obliged to regard the American proposal on naval limitation rather as a project which may become practicable if the conference succeeds in achieving its main purpose than as a direct step toward accomplishing that purpose, except in so far as the very fact that the United States suggested this scheme provides definite testimony of the earnest desire of America to attain a better order of things to which the President points the way."

The *Times* says: "Like all schemes for carrying out large policies the plan demands mature examination by the Governments of the nations whose security and interests are deeply concerned. It demands sacrifices from all—very heavy sacrifices—but all will cheerfully submit to them if submission plainly promotes the end in view."

The *Daily Express* says: "The proposal makes Washington white and the conference alive; it brings an end to the verge of practical politics. While the proposal is full of pitfalls, a bold policy is the only one that can possibly bring results. We may see the failure of a grandiose conception, but Mr. Hughes has struck a high note. Who shall say that it cannot be sustained?"

The *Westminster Gazette*, Liberal organ, recently changed from an evening to a morning newspaper, observes: "It may be called drastic, ambitious and far-reaching, but ambitious schemes are often the easiest to accomplish. The United States was right in its decision."

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**Finding a Place to Live**

Those coming to New York city seeking attractive furnished rooms or boarding places in the better parts of the city should closely follow The Herald's Want Ads.

The Better Sort of Places are advertised there daily and Sunday. See classified pages to-day.

THE NEW YORK HERALD  
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 4000.

**KATO AND TOKUGAWA  
MAY ASK DEMOLITION  
OF U. S. PACIFIC BASES**

**Hope Civilization Will Win  
in Fight to Cut Cost  
of Armaments.**

**STUDYING HUGHES PLAN**

**Delegates Silent, but Others  
Discuss Razing American De-  
fences in the Pacific.**

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.

The Japanese delegation is expected to raise the question of dismantling the Pacific fortifications and naval bases of the United States in connection with the agreement proposed by Secretary Hughes for the curtailment of naval armaments. This was indicated to-night when THE NEW YORK HERALD learned at Japanese headquarters that the naval experts who are studying the Hughes suggestions have raised that point. It was explained by Japanese officials that it was only natural that the matter of naval bases should be taken up in connection with the survey of the proposals for future naval strength.

The question of Pacific fortifications, which did not appear in the programme outlined by Secretary Hughes, looms up, in consequence, as one of the most troublesome which the conference will have to consider. That it easily might become a point of disagreement between the United States and Japanese to an extent where naval limitation proposals would fall of acceptance is generally recognized.

**Japanese Talk Hopefully.**

Meantime Japanese delegates to the conference, holding a reception to the newspaper correspondents attending the sessions, were speaking most hopefully about the outcome. So far as the United States and Japan are concerned, they declared, there cannot fail to be an agreement. The speeches, which were brief, were made by Admiral Baron Kato, the Japanese Naval Minister, and Prince Tokugawa, the President of the Japanese House of Peers.

It became known officially at Japanese headquarters that the selection of the Baron Kato, who is the Japanese Premier, to succeed Baron Hatada, had cleared the atmosphere so far as it concerned the Japanese delegation to the conference. There will be, it was announced, no change in the Japanese Cabinet. It means that Baron Kato, who is here as one of the three delegates, will continue as the Japanese Naval Minister, and further that there will be no change in the personnel or in the instructions that have been received by the delegation.

The Japanese naval experts worked all day on the curtailment programme proposed by Secretary Hughes, but the fact that the study had not progressed sufficiently to determine the Government policy toward it was revealed in the speech of Admiral Kato at the reception to the correspondents. For the most part the naval leaders were in line with those who have given out before—assurance of the willingness of Japan to enter upon a programme which reflects the spirit of the conference.

**Japanese Seek Only Friendship.**

"Japan brings to this conference only profere of friendship and seeks only friendship from it," Admiral Kato declared. "The costs of armament have now become so heavy that they are a burden hampering productive activity throughout the world, and Japan, like other countries, rejoices at the prospect of relief that is now offered. Civilization must put an end to the swollen armaments of the world, or else civilization will put an end to civilization."

Up to the present Japan has had fears which have caused her to continue building, but her navy has always been defensive. It has never been her policy or intention to rival either of the two greatest navies of the world. And I am now happy to believe that whatever fears she might have entertained can be and will be dispelled by free and frank interchange of views at the present conference. The public pronouncements of the Secretary of State at the inaugural session of the conference have clarified the situation.

Meantime, assurance from us is unnecessary. The great distance that lies between our shores and those of America and the supremacy of the United States in wealth, size and resources, make needless any words that we could pledge.

With fears on both sides obliterated, an agreement, so far as Japan and the United States are concerned, cannot fail to come. It is with this view that the Japanese delegation will proceed to a detailed examination of the American proposals, which show convincing sincerity of purpose."

The address of Prince Tokugawa was much the same in tone. "We cannot doubt the success of the conference," said he. "If any of us

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**Flood of Telegrams Indorsing the  
American Proposals Pours Into  
Capital Without Cross Current  
of Adverse Criticism**

**FOREIGN DELEGATES WITHHOLD  
COMMENT PENDING INSTRUCTIONS**

**France and Japan Are Expected to Delay  
Full Agreement Until They Are Assured  
Their Respective Claims Are Satisfied  
in Conference Negotiations**

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.  
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.

While awaiting the reactions of foreign Governments to the startling proposal made by the United States Government yesterday to bring about immediate reduction of armaments the executive officials of this country have been gratified by the almost electric and favorable response of the American people.

The plan proposed by President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes to the delegates of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Japan and China has provoked a degree of enthusiasm among the people of this country even beyond the hopes of the Government itself.

This fact is clearly established by the flood of telegrams that have begun to descend upon the White House, the State Department and on Congress. The tenor of these communications is the same and justifies the statement that no action taken by this Government designed to improve world conditions has ever aroused such widespread indorsement. It is not too much to say that there has not been a single criticism of the purpose, scope and methods employed by the American delegates to the international conference in presenting the case of the United States, unusual and astounding as it was.

**HUGHES SEES BRIAND  
AS ARMY PLAN LOOMS**

**Secretary Closeted With Pre-  
mier, Who Has Said France  
Won't Cut Land Forces.**

**PARIS PRIMED TO ARGUE**

**Will Insist on Financial as  
Well as Military Guarant-  
ties From Allies.**

By RALPH COURTNEY.  
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 13.

France intends to make no spectacular renunciation of land armaments. She will not follow America's example, although the moral force of Secretary Hughes's naval proposals is strongly felt in French circles. In the words of a foreign diplomat: "The optimism in Washington to-day is terrifying. It makes you wonder whether something dreadful is not going to happen."

This morning Secretary Hughes sent a note to the French headquarters to say he would see M. Briand at 6 o'clock this evening. He remained with the French Premier for about half an hour and presumably came on no mere social call.

The American example in regard to navies obviously implies the possible consideration of land armaments next. France, however, is not prepared to abandon her land forces. She has many reasons for not doing so. She has come to America fully prepared to show the conference by statistics and other information that the time is not ripe for doing away with armies.

The maintenance of the status quo in a large part of Europe to-day depends on the French army. Without the French army Europe would be different both territorially and socially. The French army keeps alive the opposition to Russian influence and helps Poland to form a barrier between Russia and the rest of Europe. The French military organization is instrumental in shaping the destiny of a whole series of little states from the Rhine to the Black Sea. The fulfillment of the Versailles treaty is dependent on the French army, which also has to face the possibility of a German reversion.

The French Premier has made it clear in public as well as in private conversations in Washington that if France is to be left with all these problems, she must be allowed to handle them in her own way. Therefore, in his speech before the conference, M. Briand mentioned guarantees which France requires before taking any great step in the direction of the limitation of land armaments. The French Premier purposely refrained from specifying these guarantees, but they are far more important than a mere pledge that America and England will come to French aid in case of future German aggression.

When Secretary Hughes talks with M. Briand about land armaments he will find that the guarantees that would satisfy France are financial as well as military. France wants security from Germany in a military sense, but she also wants financially to be assured that under any scheme of disarmament she will receive the equivalent of her rights under the German treaty.

How their own governments will finally come to look at it is something they did not care to discuss. The American plan was so surprisingly presented, and was so stupendous in scope, that the majority of foreign delegates have confined their activities regarding it to the transmission of the text of the suggestion made by Secretary Hughes, and the supplementary statement worked out in technical detail, which was supplied to them before they left the conference hall.

It is very probable that no direct instructions from any of the foreign Governments participating in the conference regarding the American plan will reach the delegates accredited to them for several days. The foreign army and navy branches of these Governments will undoubtedly be intensively engaged in studying the

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